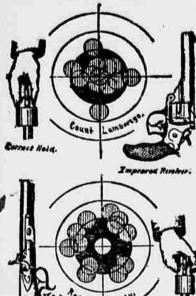
## HOOTING WITH THE PISTOL

PACTICE THAT IS ONCE MORE COMING INTO TOGUE.

Best Shots In Franco

thing that is interesting marksmen revolver shooting, and they are all old of it. Good pistol shots have been cause very few persons have paid any n to pistol practice since the fashion of fell into disrepute. It is a popular oo, that it requires a wonderful nerve diness to shoot a pistol accurately, and at pistol shot of the country thirty or forty are ago, and Recorder Hackett had a great putation for accuracy with the pocket sun, the weapons of their day were inferior to modern breech-loader, and they could not opped for lack of competitors. Among the nners of these matches were John B. Bage, il a good shot; E. B. Hambleton, J. B. Hig-

the carton. For twelve shots, all touching the bull'a-eye, the grand prize, or grand medaille g'or, is offered, but it has been won only twice in eighty years, once by Comte Ed. de Lamber-tye and once by Rodolphe Hardy.



twoive shots all inside the five ring is a the gold medal of henor, and that has won thirty times. Among the winners one counts, one marquis, one baron, one one prince, one Turk, and one American. American is Ira Palue, and he would have the grand crize had he been eligible for honor. C. F. Jones, another American.

thonor. C. F. Jones, another Amorican, sed the grand prize in 1884 by one shot out he black.

The French think nobody but themselves that of the grand prize in 1884 by one shot out have the grand filled in the control of now first who can beat best of them. Frank Lord is the most ous pistol shot in America, and the things has done with a pistol are remarkable. Drivtacke, spitting cards piacod edgewise on the L picking out the spots on a ten of clubs, ling coins, swinging balls, musket caps, and marches, however, and is atrictly an amateur. of the stendies an shoot equali-ng fifty to a hun

Pernander, a Cuban planter, who spends much time in New York. He is one of the steadiest holders of them all, and he can shoot equally well with either hand. Putting fifty to a hundred consecutive shots into the space of a ciliver ideliar, at fifteen yards, is one of his feats.

But this fine shooting in American galleries has been done generally with the long-bardelloud, fine-sighted gailery pistol of 32 callive, and therefore cannot fairly be compared with the shooting done with heavy duelling pistols. The target here is the standard decimal, reduced from 200 yards to 100 feet, and placed for pistol practice at 12 yards. The bull's-vye is an inch and one-third in diameter. Revolver shooting will change these conditions, and the distance will be increased to 25 yards.

"In England they shoot 20 yards at a bull's-vye three inches in diameter, but owing to the absurd restrictions on ammunition and weapons used at Wimbledon, the buil's-cye is seldom hit. The English began revolver practice in 1883 under Government direction, and, as the officials in charge are totally ignorant of everything pertaining to arms and ammunition, the results have not been astonishing. When a 45-calibre bullet is fired through a 44-calibre barrel, noither accuracy range, nor penetration is obtained, but there is some danger to the shooter. That is the prescribed English was taken up at Brussels, and the necessage of hits that year was 58. They learned something in Brussels about shooting, and in 1886 the percentage of hits that year was 58. They learned something in Brussels about shooting, and in 1886 the percentage of his was 81. Walter World as many officers of militia can hande a pistol effectively? They are as ignorant to the importance of pistol profices and defence, yet how many officers of militia can hande a pistol effectively? They are as ignorant of the men were of rife shooting before Credmoor was established and boomed by Col. Shaw. Thousands of people are carrying pistols who know nothing about using them and never have f



"To learn to short a man trust have some in-telligence to start with. Any intelligent man with evergint that is good and ordinary serve can learn to shoot if he will follow directions and practice. It is the practice on right principles that brings perfection. A man may have all the practures of billiards down into, but he can't play until he has handled a cue a loss

me the revolver well have fired tone of seed in
acquiring their skill. In seeding a man to
shoot the pietob, begin with his position. He
must stand firmly but easily upon both feet,
with his right side toward the target, the body
well balanced, and the muscles firm but not
right. The good pistol shot shoots from the toes
up, when ready to fire, the head is turned ever
the right shoulder and extended easily
The old style we account the right are well as to
the height of the shoulder and extended easily
The old style we account the right are what
and at the wrist in order to level the weapon,
and was altogether a strained, unpatural pesition. The arm should be as near full length as
possible without rightly. Ire Paine, it is true,
faces the target, but he is built square and
solid, and it doesn't make any difference how
he stands.

The most important thing is the position of
the weapon in the heard. A line drawn from
the front sight of the pittol to the shootler's
eye should pass through the rear sight, through
the hand at the notch between the thumb and
torefinger and to commer. To get the pistol in
this position, let the arm fall at the side, grasp
the weapon between the extended thumb and
torefinger, and balance it so that it will hang
easily with the butt up in the notch. Then
this position, let the arm fall at the side, grasp
the weapon between the extended thumb and
torefinger, and balance it so that it will hang
easily with the butt up in the notch. Then
this position, let the arm fall at the side, grasp
the weapon between the extended thumb and
torefinger, and bold the whole thing ifruily
but without strain. If you stiften the but,
drop the forefinger so that the end joint comes
upon the trigger, then my stiften the but,
drop the forefinger so that the end joint comes
upon the trigger, and hold here, just ingrease the pressure. The secret of shootling
to the forefinger is that the end joint comes
upon the trigger, and hold here, just ingrease the pressure. The secret of shootling
ins in the telegrat



Prank H. Lord, the nicet famous pistol shot in the country, sars: "Bevoiver shooting is becoming popular, for several rensons. To begin with, everybody has a revolver of some kind, and a man doesn't have to provide himself with a special outit. The long-barreled gallery pistol is an expert's tool, and is uscless for anything but fancy shooting. One thing that will have influence in popularizing pistol practice is the fact that a man can shoot a bandles. BIGDTLY SIGHTERS round of six or seven shots without handing the wespon to an attendant to be loaded for each shot. He has the whole string at his command, and can take his position and blaze away without interruption. It is more practical, more like business than the faucy shooting. Men will take up this style of shooting for the sake of posing before their friends and the ladies at summer reservis as crack marksmen, you see. They can go out on the laws and give very protty exhibitions without much risk of being outdone by the first chap that comes along. No doubt the ladies will try their hands at it, too, when the men fit up their private galleries at home. Most of my shooting has been done with the fine-sighted pistols, both here and in Paris. When it comes to driving has been done with the fine-sighted pistols, both here and in Paris. When it comes to driving takes and hitting believs awinging in the air, a very accurate pistol is needed, and an immesse amount of practice required. I don't shoot a great deal now because I den't want to get down to the hard work of training, and as nobody has yet beaten my feats, there is no occasion for it. The favorite story about me is that I shoot with a duelling pistol through the ring of my watch at twenty paces. That is nonsense. A ball from a duelling pistol wouldn't go through the ring of a watch, and no sane man ever tried to make it do so. I have shot objects off the stem, with the ring turned down out of the way, and that probably is the basis of the absurd story.



"Target shooting, duciling, and Western quick shooting in a fight are three widely different things. In shooting at a target the arm is extended straight from the acculate, the hand grasps the pistol but high up, with the thumb extended along the lock plate, and everything is in line and the position easy and erect. That position would not do for duciling, however. The ducilist shoots with a bent arm, not for accuracy, but for better protection. He turns his side toward his enemy in order to offer as small a mark as possible, and his arm protects his body from the shoulder to the waist. If he extended his arm he would leave his vitals exposed. If a builet strikes his arm the chances are it will either stop here or giance from the bone without making a dangerous wound. But when the arm is contracted and strained, the wrist must be bent unstrained, and the aim is impaired. To get the berrel level, the hand must grasp the butt low dows, and the thumb is bent around the handle. It is difficult to shoot well in that style, but ducilists rarely are anxious to shoot too accurately.

The American frontiersman's method is different from both the others. He generally shoots in a hurry and doesn't have time to take a sidewise position. Pulling bis weapon, he steps forward, throwing his weight mainly upon the right loot, and brings his pistol down below the level of his shoulder, firling as soon as he gets the weapon in line. It requires practice and nerve to shoot well in his is it, a because usually the target has a gun, too. There are lewer good shots on the frontier than most people think, and for every man hit in a sun fight out west there are pounds of lead thrown and don't west there are pounds of lead thrown and don't west to gro! his two-lines is the row and don't weat to gro! his two-lines is the row and don't weat to gro! his two-lines is the row and don't weat to gro! his two-lines is the row and don't weat to gro! his two-lines is the row and don't weat to gro! his two-lines is the row and don't weat to gro! h



Mr. Lord bimself has made two consecutive clean scores with the revolver, shooting first a 44-calibre and then picking up a 38-calibre to clean scores with the revolver, shooting first a st-calibra and then ploking up a 55-calibra to shoot the second score.

Makers of ravolvers are working upon some new ideas and will scon be ready to meet the requirements of markamen with special patterns. One of the most important changes needed is in the shape of the handle, the general line of which should be almost at right angles with the barrel. When the handle slopes off, as in the old duelling platol, the wrist must be bent in order to bring the barrel down to a level. That draws the cords of the first finger to their extreme tension, and when the floger is pressed upon the trigger the contraction of the muscles tends to straighten the wrist and raise the muscle of the wapon. When the handle is at right angles and fits the hand, the barrel is level without any bend of the wrist, and the contraction of the trigger finger is in direct line with the arm. One pistol shooter has a revolver built on this plan, and the correctness of the principle is recognized by marksmon as soon as they take hold of the wapon.

The Finest Kied of Gassing as a Result of Game Protection.

Prom the Cincinnati Commercial Cascim.

Langapter, Ohio, Dec. 17.—This has undomittedly been one of the greatest seasons for quali ever known in this section of the State. This is an astonising fact, too, when one takes into consideration that for the pust several years in this particular locality, this incomparable little game bird has been the next thing to extinct. Once this was the most famous territory in the world for Bob White, and no family of the feathered genus was more common or more pientiful, or throvo as well, and, under the healthy laws of the past five years and other favorable circumstances, they have recuperated wonderfully, and are to-day to be found in their old-time prollitoness.

1 just returned last week from a four days' eamp on the southern shores of Licking Lake. We had elegant luck, and as the weather was phenomenally deligniful, the pleasure of the shoot was commensurately intensified. Warm and balmy, even a trifle sultry, along about 10 colock, a cumbersome topcont wasn't to be thought of, and even a shooting jacket was considered superfluous. Talk about certain conditions of wenther for success with the different varieties of game, but always, if peasible, give me the pleasantest weather that can be made for any kind of shooting. I've seen it in all its phases, from elk in the mountains of Montana to rail on the reedy Delaware. I have sat in a bout all day long, with the mercury flirting with zero, out in the swamps of the lower lithness, knocking the peerless mailards right and left, and never thought of the cold until the waning light-ended the shooting, and brought me to a realization that I was the next thing to frozen, and thought It unexampled sport. Then, again, I have had just as fine shooting and made as bly bags of the same birds when the atmosphere was at temperate heat, and knew it was scort a thousandfold more enjoyable. Oh, yes, give me a baimy nir and a flood of sunshine to shootin, left be deer, unreally sh

arrived from stone. "Stonety Jose 17 The next instant I was belind him, and squaring myself toward the woods—for I knew the birds would go that way—I blod him on. Whir, whire the property of the stone of the coessive cracks of my Colt, two to the first barrei and a single to the second. Joek good dog, he never breaks fire, but he leaned to the fence to mark the birds as they dropped here, there, and all about in a growth of paw-paw washes, back a huadred yards or so in the wood.

Well, for an hour I had most existing sport with this cover, At the second flush they all the stone of the probably sighteen or twenty shots I bearged eleven birds, which, considering the nature of the ground I was shooting over-loze, brush hears, viney thickets, mossy hollows, and tangled copess—was better than one snot in twenty would have accomplished.

Growing tired of the inborious work of beating up the woods. I whistled Jock and we trudged back and climited over into the stubble gain, leaving the sectioned and hidden birds calling up the woods. I whistled Jock and we trudged back and climited over into the stubble gain, leaving the sectioned and hidden birds calling the thermal of the stubble before he came to a stand. I know it was a engile bird that had flown back from the woods, and it would not expend the cover. I only broke his wing, and, striking the ground he started like a brown streak for the enes. Juck glaneed up to my face, and if told him to furth it, and with an eager while he was a single bird that had flown back from the woods, and the next instant, with a neap and a fluter, poor Bob burst from out a tuft of yellow grass and made a vain allempt to again reach the cover. I only broke his wing, and, striking the ground he started like a brown streak for the enes. Juck glaneed up to the word with the bird in his mouth, and trotted up to where the day of the proper

Young Man (to publisher)-Did you accept the Young Man (to publisher)—Did you accept the article I sent you last week?

Publisher—Oh, yes. It is just what we want.
Young Man—Thanks. I think you may send me your megazine for a 1 sar.

Publisher—Yes, sir; three dollars, please, in advance, Young Man—Can't that be deducted from the price of my article?

Publisher—Oh, no; we eath't pay for that small publisher—Oh, no; we eath't pay for that small publisher—Oh.

WOMEN AND THEIR WAISTS THE SIMPLICATE OF GARD WORK BY









Our mothers and grandmothers were, however, responsible for much that died because it did no: deserve to live. Their grotesque sleeves and corkscrew curis hanging in front of the cars, their ugly sleeves, their grotesquely figured material, their clignons, bloomers, crinolines, and hoopskirts, their enormous finring bonnets, their great masses of flowers and ribbons worn upon the load, even their riding habits, were as inartiatic as anything could wall be. Some of the styles of the past are shown in the cogravinac printed with this article, made for the Herald from fashion plates of long sac. But our grandmothers and great-grandmothers were not the only offenders. Even in this day minaturally square and hideously angular shoulders may be in on State streat any afternoon. One ten years ago our drossmakers, in their crasse to follow foreign styles, went to an extreme of ornamentation



almost incredible. Overskirts were looped heaven knows how strange shapes were cut out of heaven knows what, long ends were made to terminate heaven knows what, long ends were made to terminate heaven knows what, long ends were made to terminate heaven have where—such was drussmaking ten or fifteen years ago. Onlors, too, were in atrangest combination—the darkest brown with faintest blue; red bronse with pale green; oilve green with light bluovery hue of the raisbow in juxtaposition, and sometimes seen on a single contume.

In two thing, and two things only, has woman been constant and consistent. She has persisted in the use of lace and stays, and she has clung to décollete through all the changes of years and empires. People who talk of the "good old days" when their grandmothers wore dress waist that came up to the chin and down to the wrists have not had an opportunity to look over a collection of old fashion plates. As a matter of history it is known that from the days of Gleopatra down to the reign of Queen Victoria and Mrs. Cleveland, bodioes cut to display the neek, shoulders, and arms have been worn by all women of fashion, except, perhaps, by the stern Elizabeth and her court. They were cut quite as lew too, in 1840 as they are now as our litustrations readily show. Queen Victoria is said to be a modest dame, but ahe refuses to receive any lady who does not appear before her in a gown out décollaté and made with abort sleeves. No society woman in England thinks of cologit to opera, bell, dinner, or recoption in any other contains. French women would tate almost as an insuit any sugmention has they attend from the said to be a modest they have a more study issuing for the said they attire themselves for wening in a bish-neeted dress, the ush they have a more study issuing for the said when their nexts are secural and their states and was their saids of the said when their nexts are secural and their

boolders lacking the model of the opera in Chicago.

American women copy English sisters in the bodiese, and have followed the European fashion for pean fashion for







ing axain, but, no matter what elso comes and goes, there is little probability that even the coming century will see any radical change in either waist or bodice. The one will surely find graceful shape, if not health and comfort, in stays or some substitute therefor, while the other will doubless continue, for evening wear in "society," to keep some distance from the chin.

A GHOSTLY BARGE. Ite Appearance in Always a Forerunner of

Democratic Defeat.
TAPPAHANNOCK, Essex county, Vs., Jan. 14.—This little river port on the Rappahannock is noted throughout Virginia for its superstitions. Indeed, many of the people in the neighborhood believe as firmly in the ghostly world as in the existence of the winding river upon which a great part of their lives is spent. Their ghosts seldom take the forms of men and women, however. The troubled spirits hereshouts find more comfort in sailing or steaming up and down the river as vessels. The most notable of these ghostly apparitions is the "Black Barge," the forerunner of Democratic defeat. Its history is as follows:

Soon after the war, while the Democratic party of this Congress district was in a state of complete demoralization, an election for Con-4.-This little river port on the Rappahannock

Soon after the war, while the Democratic party of this Congress district was in a state of complete demoralization, an election for Congressman came on. The district had always gone Democratic, and Tappahannock was considered the bunner Democratic town. The Democratic town. The Democratic town. The Democratic town. The Democratic town was a considered the bunner Democratic town. The Democratic has been seen that the property of the results of the war into the campaign vigorously, but from the first there were grave doubts about the success of their efforts, since the neighboring counties of King and Queen. Caroline, Middiesex, and Spottsylvania were so impoverished, and rendered so desperate by the results of the war that their people cared little about boiltioni campaigns. The night before election day the Tappahannock Dumocrats had a torchight or esselon, and held a mass meeting on the river banks. The usual rousing spoeches were made, refreshments were plentful, and a jully time was had generally. Just at midnight, while the Democratic sandidate was in the middle of an eloquent peroration, a man in the audience shouted:

"Look fellowal What is that queer concern going down the river?"

Everybody moved to the edge of the river and perced into the farkness. Bure enough, there was a queer-shaped barge moving along slowly—a vessel the like of which had never been seen in these waters. Torches were brought forward, and by their light the people saw, or fancied they saw, a number of gigantic negroes on the barge, dancing gierfully and making horrible grimaces at those on shore. A done wolces halled the strange vessel, but received no response. Then several boatmen pulled out to see what the thing was. In a half hour they returned with very search faces, declaring that they had followed the barge for some distance, when it suddenly disappeared with a vell of triumb from the crew. Everybody was surprised at first, but soon the isoders, which they can be a subjected to the people and on the part was a phase of the pa

THE ODD WINARS PARILY.

From the Chicago Pribune.

Forty years ago in Baltimore lived two brothers, Thomas and William Winans. They were both railroad engineers. They had both made or sofontific engineers. They had both made money, and they bern to foreste the future of railway building in Russia. About that time they have the control of th

HOW SAM RANDALL WORKS.

A CONGRESSMAN WHO IS THE CRNICS OF LABOR PARSONIFIED.

Inferention Ecopositist the Machinery of the Geverament-Ris Lattis Workshop.

Washington, Jan. 15.—"If I was saked to point out that member of Congress who best represents the genius of work," once said Randolph Tucker, who knows how to labor himself. "I should name Sam Randall."

Randall, as a masteriy leader of men in the most turbulent and difficult assembly to handle in this country, is well known. To his fellow members as a committeeman of very great industry he is also familiar, but his closet life of labor is almost unknown. The amount of work he does during a session is prodigious, and it is no wonder to his friends that there come times when his exhausted agrees while that body is in session, his seventy-two hurs of continuous service there on one occasion being more one of the statistions that born, and though he is always at the head for the table when his committee mest, yot, great as those daily labors was, they consiliute only a part of the task that Mr. Randall imposes that he workshop, and there begins labors that last sometimes far into the night work as an another than the continuous services the service of the task in the latter of the task they would regard as a good day's work the labor that Mr. Randall does in his little workshop before he count, on the flaters of one hand the number of Representatives who work as Randall does. Carlisle is one. Howitt was another, though he did not keep it up from the beginning of a great buring of laborious sunthusianm. But none of them is so steady, unremitting, and stoadfast in his labors, or covers so wide a field as Randall. Alt nowledge was the province of the old philosphory and so far as a time the service of the seal profession; and the later of the seal profession; and he has made less study of diplomacy-for the management of them as many years as he has in Congress. He has office, the later of the seal profession; and he has made less study of diplomacy-for which he thirtee were two men in Congress. He has office, the later of the profession; an

special contentions required on the serious properties of the serious of the seri